



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/815,881	03/31/2004	Montgomery M. Alger	140504-1	9066
23413	7590	11/01/2007	EXAMINER	
CANTOR COLBURN, LLP			YOON, TAE H	
55 GRIFFIN ROAD SOUTH			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002			1796	
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
11/01/2007		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/815,881	ALGER ET AL.
	Examiner Tae H. Yoon	Art Unit 1796

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 September 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-9, 12-26 and 36 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9, 12-26 and 36 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

Proper terminal disclaimers are acknowledged.

First, the recited "comprising" in claim 25 permits additional steps such as making pellets and then melt (before mixing with a component).

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17 and 20-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakagawa et al (US 6,946,084) in view of Laughner (5,270,386).

Nakagawa et al teach a polymeric pellet comprising 50-90 parts by weight of a polyamide, 50-10 parts by weight of a PPE and 1 to 35 parts by weight of a mixture of two or more block copolymer in example 13 and claim 1. Said polymeric pellet would meet the instant concentrate.

The instant invention further recites melt mixing of a component such as reinforcing agent, electrically conductive filler and/or other additives over Nakagawa et al. However, melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner (carbon black in tables and additives such as fiberglass at col. 28, lines 6-29).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at time of invention to employ fiberglass of Laughner during molding process of example 13 of Nakagawa et al in

order to improve mechanical properties of the molded article thereof since melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner and since addition of such additives would provide an easy customization absent showing otherwise.

Claims 1-9, 12, 15-17, 20-26 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jung et al (US 6,822,026) in view of Laughner (5,270,386).

Jung et al teach a polymeric pellet comprising 1-50% by weight of a PPE, polyolefin, block copolymer and flame retardant additives in abstract and examples. Said polymeric pellet would meet the instant concentrate. A mixture of components before melt mixing taught at col. 6, lines 1-5 would be the instant dry blend of claim 8.

The instant invention further recites melt mixing of a component such as reinforcing agent, electrically conductive filler and/or other additives over Jung et al. However, melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner (carbon black in tables and additives such as fiberglass at col. 28, lines 6-29).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at time of invention to employ fiberglass of Laughner during molding process of examples of Jung et al in order to improve mechanical properties of the molded article thereof since melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner and since Jung et al teach employing such additives at col. 5, lines 46-53 and

since addition of such additives would provide an easy customization absent showing otherwise.

Claims 1-9, 12-26 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Adedeji et al (US 6,258,879) with or without Laughner (5,270,386).

Adedeji et al teach a composition comprising PPE, polystyrene and organic phosphate, and optional components including polyolefins, polyamides, impact modifiers, flame retardants and/or fillers at col. 2, lines 2-19 and in examples. Adedeji et al further teach employing various mixing methods including pre-compounding at col. 6, lines 36-65.

The instant invention further recites melt mixing of a component such as reinforcing agent, electrically conductive filler and/or other additives over Adedeji et al. However, melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner (carbon black in tables and additives such as fiberglass at col. 28, lines 6-29).

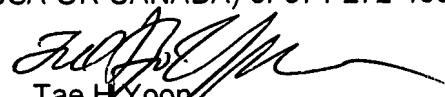
It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at time of invention to employ fiberglass (reinforcing filler) during molding process of examples of Adedeji et al in order to improve mechanical properties of the molded article thereof with or without teaching of Laughner since melt mixing such additives with commercially known blend or concentration is well known as taught by Laughner and since Adedeji et al teach employing such additives and various mixing methods including pre-compounding and

since addition of such additives would provide an easy customization absent showing otherwise.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tae H. Yoon whose telephone number is (571) 272-1128. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Wu can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Tae H. Yoon
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1796

THY/October 29, 2007